MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Thunter-Le Voyage on Suisse m. riesa Institut- -Industrial Exhibition Broth's Theater-Richelles. Jan Opera House—The Hatcotte. Daly's Theatre-Quits. for ad Opera House-Fre District. Hoverly's lith to Theatre Porty sine. Mareria's Sth Av. Thentre-Bichellen. Maverly's Theater, Breaklyn-Around the World, Madison Square Theate:—The Professor, New Theates Comique—The Major, Anvolty Theatre, Branklyn, E. D.-The Tourist o Principes Minercels - Broadway and 19th ot.

Inina Square Thanter-Porget Ma Not

Windsor Theatre-The Connie Sougab.

The regular circulation of TRE BUN for the

week ending Oct. 1, 1881, was: Finday 140,198 Weekly Monday 185,704 Thursday Tuesday 170,365 Friday Wednesday 144,078 Faturday .1,079.84 Total for the week ....

### The Railroad War-President Garrett's Grievances.

President GARRETT of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has published a long document setting forth various grievances which he thinks he has against President VANDEBRITT of the New York Central Railroad. Some of these grievances have reference to past transactions, some are personal, relating to improper language alleged to have been used by Mr. VANDER-BILT in speaking of Mr. GARRETT, but others involve important questions of railroad management, the chief one being that of the respective rates to be charged for transportation between Western cities and the Atlantic seaports.

President GARRETT contends, with a show of reason, that rates should be adjusted in proportion to mileage. He says, for example, that since it is but 578 miles from Cincinnati to Baltimore over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 867 miles from Cincinnati to New York over the New York Central Railroad, he is entitled to carry freight and passengers between Baltimore and Cincinnati at proportionally less rates than Mr. VANDERBILT should charge be tween Cincinnati and New York. The same rule applies, in his view, to other Western points. Chicago is 140 miles nearer to Baltimore than it is to New York, St. Louis 249 miles, Louisville 289 miles, and all points south of Baltimore, of course, the 185 miles by which Baltimore is further south than New York. Consequently an adjustment of rates on the basis of mileage would give to the Baltimore route the advantage of its favorable location and enable it to compete with those terminating in New York.

On the other hand, President VANDERBILT maintains with no less plausibility, and with arguments which command the sympathy of every New Yorker, that treight and pas sengers should be carried to and from New York and the West as cheaply as to and from Baltimore or any other seaport. If New York, he says, is at a disadvantage compared with Baltimore in respect of distance, that is an element which goes to diminish the profits of the New York lines, but which should not be allowed to divert traffic from this city. Consequently, after submitting for years to the operation of President GARRETT's rule, and seeing the trade of New York diverted to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the lower rates of transportation between those cities and the West, he has now determined to assert the rights of New York, and place us on an equal petitors; they retallated by reducing their charges below his; he again reduced his, and thus what is called a railroad war was commenced and is now in progress. President GARRETT estimates that in July and August the struggle diminished the earnings of the four great trunk lines \$2.091.505 nearly all of which was net loss to their stockholders. He does not say how much of the loss fell upon each line, but, judging by the tone in which he speaks, we should infer that the Baltimore and Ohio has suffered more severely than the New York Central. This is a grievance, however, which concerns President GARRETT's stockholders

only, and not the general public. Regarding the ultimate result of the contest, New Yorkers can have but one wish and scarcely any doubt. President GAR-RETT's demand that Baltimore shall be allowed to take away our trade because of her geographical position, notwithstanding President VANDERBILT offers to make, by an adjustment of railroad rates, our position practically as good as Baltimore's, cannot be countenanced for a moment. He rather inconsistently charges that President VANDERBILT's course at present is actuated more by a desire to prevent the building of new lines parallel to the New York Central than by a desire to benefit New York city, and, for all we know, he may be right. But, since any new parallel route will compete for Western traffic quite as much with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as with the New York Central, we do not see that this is a grievance for President GARRETT to complain of. If President VANDEBBILT succeeds in the nefarious scheme attributed to him. President GARRETT will have one rival the less to contend with, and will profit by the result quite as much as President VANDERBILT.

### The Organization of the Scnate.

The Republican managers seem suddenly anxious to make a compromise in the distribution of the honors of the Senate, which they are unable to control. The actual state of parties has not changed since last spring, when the Republicans made a desperate fight for the offices, and maintained a long deadlock, for no other purpose than HONE'S vote was procured.

Last spring the Democrats had 37 votes. and the Republicans 37 votes, with Davis and Manone as Independents. The two Independents divided and thus made a tie. The casting voice of the Vice-President en- of gold from the southern half of the Ameriabled the Republicans to organize the com- can continent. From 1500 to 1875 the total mittees, and gave them power to initiate production of gold in South America, exand shape all the important legislation.

This accidental power did not express or situation which they were poweriess to al- delivery of gold has shrunk from \$60,000,000

cans adhered to their old policy of seizing power and using it for political and for personal objects.

Now that circumstances have given the Democrats at least a temporary majority in the Senate, these same Republican leaders would like to make a new bargain. by which they might retain a large share of their present possessions, including the control of the committees. This is very gener-

ous on the part of a minority. We have no sympathy with sharp practice on either side. The spectacle of the Senate changing its organization from session to session is not calculated to inspire respect or confidence in the public mind. When the seats from New York and Rhode Island shall be regularly filled after the election of a presiding officer, the relative strength of parties will be what it was last spring, unless serious question should be made as to the validity of Mr. MILLER'S election. With a full Senate, neither party has a distinct majority. The committees made last spring died with the extra session. If the committees should be changed now they would only live until the regular meeting of Congress, on the first Monday in December, So, too, the President pro tempore elected on the 10th of October would only hold the place during the pleasure of the Senate. He might be superseded any day, and so might the other officers.

The political complexion of the Senate will not be altered until March 4, 1883. It is desirable that the honors and the offices of the body should not be made a game of battledoor and shuttlecock. Whatever may be done for the despatch of business at the coming extraordinary session, which has been called mainly to provide against a possible failure in the Presidential succession, this question of permanent organization ought to be decorously met and settled at the beginning of the December session, by open and honorable agreement.

### Is the Supply of Gold Declining ?

An advocate of bimetalism, M. DE LAVELEYE, has lately undertaken to prove that the scheme of using gold alone as universal money is, in the nature of things, an impossibility. The facts on which he relies are certainly impressive, but, for reasons to be mentioned presently, they do not strike us as conclusive.

The statistics of gold production set forth by M. DE LAVELEYE are drawn from a monograph on the subject written by a Vienna professor, Dr. Stss, with a view of persuading German economists to restore to silver the attribute of a legal tender. Dr. St'ss goes over the whole history of the yellow metal in ancient and modern times, and his conclusions are that all known deposits are rapidly becoming exhausted, and that their product in the future must diminish the more swiftly as the means of working them are the more perfected and powerful. He admits that the discovery of new placers and mines in regions hitherto unexplored may for the time being check the process of exhaustion; but he qualifies this admission by averring that the expanse of new country where we may even hope to meet with fresh stores of gold has been signally curtailed. We think it can be shown that his admission is really fatal to his conclusion; but meanwhile it may be well to mark in some detail what he has to

say for his theory. It is doubtless true that much the greater part of the gold produced comes not from mines, but from alluvium beds, whether these are found on the surface or in subterranean layers of sediment, which must be worked by hydraulic pressure. WHITNEY estimated, a quarter of a century ago, that nine-tenths of the gold in the possession of men had this origin. The calculations of footing with our would-be rivals. He began give about 83 per cent. for the proportion surgeons. People unfamiliar with this sort yielded by alluvium deposits. last few years, as the placers of California and Australia have grown poor, the gold fraction of the gross product. We concede, however, that in the future, as in the past, the production of the yellow metal will mainly depend on the riches of alluvium beds; but we differ widely from the writer above quoted in regard to the volume of the yield which may reasonably be looked for from new discoveries.

We do not, of course, dispute the assertion that gold deposits are generally situated at the extreme limits of civilization, and that as countries become settled the munerative. In ancient times gold was found all over Europe; in the rivers of really very simple. Spain and the mountains of Dacia; in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and the Tyrol. at Schemnitz in Hungary, the whole European continent west of the Urai Mountains now yields next to nothing. The same thing may be said of Asia Minor and Armenia, which produced large quantities of gold in the time of the Persian empire. There is some reason, also, to believe that the placers or surface deposits of the African continent, which has largely contributed to the stock of the yellow metal since the date of the 18th Egyptian dynasty (B. C. stretches south of the Sahara from punishment of the guilty parties. Senegal to Abyssinfa. At present the and a quarter. But we do not see how Dr. Stiss is justified in affirming that rich placers must not be counted on in south Central Africa. He thinks that if they exreached the coast. But we know from between the Congo and the Zambesi there of itself hereafter. are tracks where the Portuguese or even the Arab trader has never penetrated, and where there is absolutely no interchange of fair inference that in this part of Africa to carry out the bargain by which Ma- there are many districts where the conditions of goal production from surface deposits are no less favorable than they were

thirty years ago in California and Australia. Dr. Sess holds that his conclusions are strongly fortified by the history of the yield cluding Brazil, is computed at \$1 200 000 000 The amount yielded by Brazil from the end represent the true sentiment of the Senate, of the sixteenth century until now is estiwhich, as has been seen, was exactly bai- mated at \$700,000,000. At present, very little anced between the two sides. Under a fair | gold comes from New Granada and the distribution the committees would have western coast of South America, while the been equally apportioned between the two aucsterous deposits thus far discovered in parties, taking in the Independents. But | Brazil may be regarded as exhausted. As such a division practically would have is well known, the three important centres broken up the contract with Mahone, the of present production are Siberia, the United authors of which were primarily looking to States, and Australia. The two latter their own advancement. They took every | sources of supply are unquestionably be possible advantage of the opportunity, ap- ginning to fall of. The total amount of the propriated its benefits, and coolly told the | yellow metal extracted by the United States Democrats, through Mr. Dawes as spokes: in 1880 was \$35,000,000, against more than man of the caucus, to make the most of a \$47,000,000 two years before. In Victoria the

Wales the decline was from more than \$10,-000,000 in 1871 to less than \$2,000,000 eight years later.

On the other hand, the production of gold

in New Zealand is diminishing very slowly.

if at all, while in Queensland and in Siberia it is increasing. But the radical objection to the theory of Dr. Stss is that it might have been propounded with much more plausibility in 1845, or before the discoveries in California and Australia. At that date the gold fields of the American continent were supposed to be exhausted, and no considerable deposits were looked for in New Holland. But how has the situation changed since the epoch mentioned! The stock of gold in the possession of men has been doubled, to say the least, within thirty years, and yet but two relatively small sections of the regions previously unexplored have been searched for surface deposits of the precious metal. Even if we admit that no more rich placers may be expected in those of our States and Territories which lie between the Missouri River and the Pacific, what right have we to assume that British North America, and especially all that part of it traversed by the Rocky Mountains, may not one day disclose auriferous treasures not inferior in magnitude to those displayed in 1849 by the virgin soil of California? Turning to the Australian continent, we find that only the southern and southwestern coasts have been thoroughly ransacked in the search for the yellow metal. The exploration of Queensland has scarcely more than begun, and those who are best acquainted with West Australia look forward with confidence to the opening of rich deposits in the almost unknown interior of that province. The great islands of New Guinea, of Celebes, and Borneo, and a large part of Sumatra present all the geological conditions favorable to the existence of auriferous alluvious. As to South America, it is notorious that the whole eastern slope of the Andes, from the head waters of the Amazon to Patagonia, has seldom, except in a few passes between Bolivia and the coast, and between Chili and Buenos Ayres, been traversed by the foot of civilized man. Why should not auriferous deposits be as abundant on the one side of this great range as they once were on the other? Of Siberia, whose area represents at least a third of the Asiatic continent, Dr. Stss admits that the auriferous alluvium spreads itself over an enormous space, from the Ural Mountains to the Amoor River, and that the business of finding and working surface deposits is in its infancy. The same thing may be said of the northern slopes of the Himalayas and of the mountains which cut off the desert of Obi from Thibet and Chinese Turkistan. We have already dwelt on the unlikelihood that the gold placers of Central, and particularly of south Central Africa,

have been exhausted. The truth is, as we have said, that the forebodings of Dr. Stiss touching the proximate disappearance of gold would have been listened to with much more attention thirty-five years ago. Since then two sources of supply have undoubtedly been tapped and made to produce more. probably, than they will ever yield again, although their present deliveries are by no means inconsiderable. But there are plenty of gold fields on the earth's surface yet undrained, and the advocates of a gold standard will not be much disturbed for some centuries to come by apprehensions that the sources from which our stock of gold can be replenished are on the eve of exhaustion.

### Description and Detection.

Probably no other medical paper ever written has had so many unprofessional readers as the report of the examination of Dr. SUSS for the period from 1848 to 1875 | President Garriello's dead body by the of literature will be struck with two things the capacity of the medical language for exact description, and the ease with which | many doubts of hi starting. In the Cambridge delivered from the mines represents a larger | it can wrap in polysyllables a great and grave blunder.

The medical style seems labored, and full of Latin and Greek forms, but that is due to the need of technical accuracy. It would be impossible to translate this report into good Saxon English and preserve the information which it contains. The doctors are well equipped for describing their discoveries in terms that admit of no misunderstanding on the part of anybody who knows the language. They sometimes err in using the same language when there is working of auriferous beds ceases to be re- | no need of technical accuracy, thus throwing obscurity around matters that are

So calm and self-possessed is the tone of the scientific gentlemen making this re-But, with the exception of some workings | port, and so considerable is the anatomical knowledge displayed, that no one reading it without previous acquaintance with the case would imagine that it was the confession of a tremendous professional blunder. detected only after the patient had passed beyond the reach of professional aid.

## The Attorney-General.

The only suspicion of a reform upon which the GARFIELD Administration had entered when it was brought to a close by 1600), have been to a large extent, discov- Guireau's cowardly shot, was that which ered and worked out. This is almost cer- | related to the Star route abuse; and it will tainly the case with the broad zone which amount to just nothing at all without the

This prosecution was the work of Attorfamous Gold Coast does not yield haif ney-tieneral MacVEAGH, who never played a million dollars a year, and it is estimated fast and loose with it; never said one things that the annual product of the whole Afri- in public and another thing in private. He dent, and the people that a case of conspiracy to rob the Government had been fully made out; and ne told Donsily and his counsel in private that he was unfortunately isted, their produce would already have compelled, in view of the law and the facts, to send Mr. Douser and his accomplices to SERPA FINTO that in the broad zone lying the penitentiary, and let Indiana take care

President ARTHUR will find it important to fill Mr. MacVEAGH's place with a man who will fearlessly and faithfully continue products with the maritime tribes. It is a | the work which he began in the Star route

> As for Mr. MacVeagh, he can now return to Philadelphia and join WHARTON BARKER. the Committee of One Hundred, and the Republican National League, in Wolfe's fight for reform and the overthrow of the

People whose sleep is disturbed by the reat and by Jersey mosquitoes can obtain temporary relief, and enjoy a pleasure that they might otherwise not have thought of, by quitting heir beds for a while and gazing at the glories of the sky after midnight. There are Mars. Saturn, and Juniter, the brothers of the Earth shining serenely down upon her from amid the most glorious constallations to the sky. A post might please himself with the fancy that they were costing pitying rays upon their unhappy sister, plagued by the too ardeni attentions of the hot-tempered sun. Brightest of all is Jupiter. Orion's beit points to Jupiter on one side and to Sirius on the other. So the prince of planets and the greatest of stars seem o have entered the arena to outshine on nother. Sirius, with the flush and glitter of its original radiance, outdazzies the borrowed light of the planet, but Jupiter's bulk imposes tas. In pursuing this course the Republi- in 1856 to \$15,000,000 in 1879. In New South | spicuous. In the telescope the glare of Siupon the eye, and he seems the more con

rius is painful, thoug the star remains mere point; but Jupiter, ielding to the magni fying power, expandento an ample disk, streaked with yellow al purple, wherein the astronomer's eye cater glimpass of the process by which a new yrld is being formed After the mind has tain an excursion into realms like these, sice comes more refreshingly, and even the stinof the mosquito loses some of its terrors.

Would as many Nv York Republicans have felt Stalwart symphies, in their primary conventions, if James . GARFIELD were still

President of the Unitedtates? The Amazonian twety-mile riding races hitherto a sport of th West, have advanced eastward as far as lochester, where, on Saturday, Miss JEWETTAfter her Friday's victory over Miss Cook, usily won the world's championship at this port from Miss Will-LIAMS, alias Mrs. Rowson, of England. No wonder that 20,000 copie flocked to see Friday's twenty-mile .co. when it was performed by the winnerin the extraordinary time of 45 minutes ad 5 seconds, during which period she may thirteen changes of horses. Such sports ny well be popular, for while in an ordinary irse race all is over in two or three minutes, inthese matches the excitement is prolonged trough three-quarters of an hour, while each cange by the rider adds

Yom Kippur, the Jaish atonement day, began last evening, as will continue till the setting of the sun tday. No fast is more solemn in the Hebrewealendar; it appeals to Israelites of all varietis of religious practice.

The Portsmouth, irtrying to get out of Newport harbor on Sairday, came in collision with a schooner also being out. The schooner lost her main boom, while the Portsmouth lost her flying jibboom nd ran aground. This is the third accident tat has happened to the training ships in thategion within ten days. In fact, if a whole years mishaps were taken together on the varies training ships, their startling number, andparticularly the facility with which the vesselsrun aground on slight provocation, would sugest that the art of seamanship must be ver thoroughly taught or them, in the respect offinstrating by practical examples what ought the avoided.

The already long lit of recent balloon acridents received an adition on Saturday in the killing of an Ohio aronaut named Cowan. Fortunately, the same for this angoing of public entertainment Inow nearly over; it has been attended with may disasters and disappointments this year.

It is again said tht BISMARCE is ill at Varzin. This is the spetition of a story that comes at short intervis throughout the year A man of burly body, at frequently the prey of ailments, he has evidutly never boarded his health, but has drawn eavily on the vast bodily resources with which nature supplied him. Yet, ill or well, he manges to be about when any new scheme is neded for worrying foreign States or personal foer

For people who wilnot be able to hear the high-priced songstress who are coming to this country, an enterrising speculator might furnish accommodatio by arranging the wires of telephones to the persa and concerts and letting them out at hala dollar an air. Thirtytwo such wires, leading from the electrical exhibition in Paris to th Opera House, are constantiv filled with peole taking their turns, at a frane and a half for ive minutes. The managers might almost ford to give a season of opera gratis to the liteners in the house, for the sake of the payir auditors waiting their turns at a hundred temphones.

The betting on he Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, thetwo great English autumn handicaps, shows that the American horses are now carrying all beore them in popular favor. The chief doubt seems to be whether the KEENE or the LOILLARD stable will furnish the winners of ness enormously valuable handleaps. Foxbil is now first favorite for the Cesarewitch, will Mistake next to him; and third in valuation is a son of the American Preakness, owner by the Duke of Hamilton. frequers, the Deby winner, would be among the foremost in he betting, were there not shire, Mistake ad Don Fulano are heavily backed, while anoher American horse, Wallenstein, which has changed owners this year, is one of the favorits. Up to the present summer. the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicape have never beer considered as within the reach of America horses; but the winning of the Derby, the st. Leger, the Grand Prix de Paris, and mant only less renowned prizes has changed opicons about them.

The brilliant cening of the international cricket match a Philadelphia, on Saturday, indicates that the present visit of SHAW'S English professionals to this country will surrass in general interst even the visit of Pann's sieven in 1859, Wilshen's in 1868, and Darr's in 1879. The fiels of speciators in that cricketing centre of the New World was as numerous and brilliant as ar ordinary racing assemblage in other cities. Should the weather prove pro pitious to-day and to-morrow, when the match will to finished, he visitors will be very handsomely paid, in the pecuniary proceeds of the maten, for their lrief stay here on their was

across the continent to Australia. It is not, of course, to be expected that the cricketers of a single city, and all amateurs at that, can compete successfully, at very nearly even terms, against a team of picked professional players, selected, too, not from any one county or locality but from the best of all England. But the good batting of the Philadelphians in their flat innings on Saturday was appreciated by their professional guests, who were compelled to change their bowlers until six of the elever players had successively handled the ball. The scores of two well-known Philadelphia batsuen, R. S. Nawmall's 40 and J. B. THAYER, Jr.'s 33, are certainly creditable made, as they were against the most skilful towlers and fielders of all England. The score can continent does not now reach a million | told the Post Office Department, the Presi- of the team of twoive players was 126, all obtained by runs, there being no extras.

Comparing this innings with the scores obtained against Dayr's eleven, five of whom are now playing on Snew's team, it will be seen that there is a marged improvement. The Philadelphia fifteen made only 70 and 61 in their two lumings against Darr's eleven while the New York twenty-two made only 67 and 94 against them. The portentous reputation of the professional bowlers evidently did not frighten the Phradelphia players, who batted thom freely.

A still greater treat was given when the British professionals began their first innings. Two of them, Barnow and SELBY, were disosed of for 3 and 2 runs respectively; but ULYETT and MIDWINTER were still in when the stumps were drawn at night, having, by hard and brilliant batting, scored 40 and 49, both not out thus far surpassing the 40 and 33 of New-HALL and THAYER. If the excellent wicket is of spoiled in the mean time, to-day is likely to see more of the fine playing.

Arrangements have been made to play two ore matches, in New York and Philadelphia. before the departure of the team for San Francisco, so that the present will be a memorable epoch in the cricketing annals of the country.

## A Christian Dames Guiteau's Sout

To the Entrop of The SUN-Sir: That lady wretch Guiteau should be safely longed in an insane asy-

I say, down down to hell with him. Heat it a thouof year ten thousand times hotter for him is the prayer of A CHERTIAN. Journatows, Pa., Sept. 30.

### An Houget Oyster Cook Gone. From the Macristonea Chronicle.

Manning B. familiarly known as "York"
Vall died last Montay, and not last week, as erroneously
sasted in our last leads. "York" was nearly 55 years
old, and had been a well-known character about town
for many rears. He siwars made an housest or safe well-

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

The State Engineer Boolres to Withdraw-ALBANY, Oct. 1 .- I saw Gov. Seymour late

ly, and said to him: Is your nephew, young Horatio, a candidate for State Engineer ?"

No, sir," was the immediate reply; "he is not a candidate, and, what is more, he would not accept a nomination." Why? He was elected two years ago, and

was the only one that was elected. Yes, and he might be defeated this year. I tried running for office oftener than any other living man who ran for Governor of this State. and I know how it is. If a man is wise, he will

retire when elected, and not take the chances of datast. "But Horatio would be unanimously renominated ?"

'No: Spriggs wants to go on the ticket." "Do you believe he will get the Attorney-

Generalship ?" "I don't know. He is a good man, a little impatient of success, but a good lawyer." Young Seymour's retirement from the canvass for State Engineer simplifies matters in Oneida County, and leaves the field clear for Spriggs. It was part of his programme that Francis Kernan and Charles K. Grannia should go from the First District to the State Convention. James Stevens, who is Senator from Oneida County, is a candidate for Secretary of State, but Grannis's and Sprigge's plan does not con template his nomination. Stevens was a mild type of Kellyite two years ago, and that is now against him. But he will be renominated for Senator and probably returned, as the Repub-

licans are demoralized. I saw J. J. Ellsworth of Yates County the other day, and he had a candidate for State Treasurer in the person of Mr. Lapham of Penn Yan. He is cashier of a bank at Penn Yan, and

is to be pushed by Elisworth and others. Mr. William H. Sturges of St. Lawrence is a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was appointed Appeals Court Judge by Gov. Tilden, but since then he has "flopped" considerably, getting the united Tammany support three years ago, when Bradley was nominated He is a man of respectable attainments, and looks like a Judge. He halls from a judicial district that has no name for the Democratic ticket and no Judge on the bench.

George B. Bradley is also a candidate for the Court of Appeals. He was defeated three years ago by means of the Greenback defection. He is down as a Tilden man, though he was an anti." There were sudden conversions in 1878, and Bradley's among them.

Mr. Schuyler is a candidate for Comptroller. A prominent Tilden Democrat said the other day: "There is a good deal of opposition to Schurler just because he is bold and, also, be cause when Auditor of the Canal Department he kept in the Republicans and kept out the Democrats from important positions under him. Still he has a good deal of strength, and I shouldn't wonder if he was nominated."

For Attorney-General there is J. Thomas Spriggs. He has waited a good while for the lever of political patronage to be handled in his behalf. He was one of the warmest Tilden men in the State, and has always been on that side of the house. If he is not chosen, and some "anti" is, there will be almost murder in Oneida County.

Dan Lookwood of Erie is also a candidate for Attorney-General. He has been a member of Congress from the Erie district, which some say is a sufficient reward for prosecuting George Lord. But he has friends who will push him forward.

For State Engineer there are D. M. Graves of Troy, Dan Hogan of Albany, and John Dawson, Jr., of New York. The difficulty with Hogan is that he used to belong to the Cana! Ring. For State Treasurer there are Mr. William H. Catlin of Westehester and Mr. Lapham of Yates, to say nothing of Mr. Grannis of Oneida. For Secretary of State there are William

Purcell of Rochester, Clarkson N. Potter of New York, and James Stevens of Oneids. For Comptroller there are Mr. George W. Schurler of Tompkins and Mr. William Dorsheimer of New York.

With so many candidates to select from, it will be the fault of the Convention if a satisfactory ticket is not nominated.

Mr. Farrell's Challen To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the great sufferings caused by the Michigan disaster, by which 20,000 tamilies have been rendered homoless. I have a plan to suggest which may attract public atter ford them substantial aid.

A number of wealthy men owning some of the fastest teams in the country have been giving exhibitions of their speed at Fleetwood Park. Now, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the respective teams an aiding a very worthy object, I will enter my team Farmer Boy and Drummer Boy, and deposit \$250 as an tea s in a race having at least three starters, best three

in five, over Fleetwood or a y other track. All entries to deposit a similar sum, the winning team to save the entrance fee: the balance of the sweenstakes ith the gate money to go to the relief of the Michigan

sufferers. Linvite Mesara, Vanderbilt, Work, Dewey, Eastman, or any other owners of fast teams to cooperate in this work. and I am confident of a fine exhibition of speed which would attract thousands, and sid a very

### E. D. FARRELL. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Card from a Chairman on Hospitality. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Friday's paper "L il." states that he was refused a seat in the He either never came to this church or tells an untruth for however crowde | our church may be, which tage eraily the case, we can always fluid a seat for one man. There are ten usbers in the church, who, during the sermine, usually are seated on casing stock most the entrance. When belated worshippers from it during the sermine the usbers are so accommodating onto give in their scats to the stranger, and themselves remain staining during their seats to the stranger, and themselves remain staining during the root of the service. Into pews are all free, and we never make are distincted in the degrees of people, but all are treated like, with the ingliest respect, whether antidomains or begger.

Once of twice an into treated 1-room was gently put out for creating a disturbance and before that was dold the was positely asked to accoping the so, mises. I. It, was the intoxicated person, as taken in our church would be calculed of incling any one she size.

However, if L. It, will personally come to me and inform we when and wile put him eat of the charch for studbiness of clutting 1 will be very much soliced, and will then investigate the versacity of his statement.

Parket M. Firskelferts.

# The Prayers for the President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The death d President Garfield has given rise to mainful nty in the minds of many as to the efficacy of special pruser. I for one, however, do not share in that unce ainty. The reason why the prayers offered in Mr. Ga. ld's behalf were ineffectual was because all the cor tions prerequisite to successful prayer were not had in
e case. Those conditions are briefly these: I find an
ever the prayers of saints, and analysis only, for tool the
missing and the saints. The distriction of the prayers of the
missing so far as they are moved the prayers of the
mission of so far as they are moved the prayers of the
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Wairs Plains, Sept. 27.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

an Unknown that I will match to fight either with without gloves, John L. Sullivan of Boston or Padds figan of Froy for the sum of Satol a mile upward. I am ready at any time to post foreigt and sign articles o agreement and if either of the above genticinen fail to accept my challenge I will back my man radiust any other in America.

New York Sat. 20. Naw Your, Sept 80.

WHERE SHALL GUITRAU BE TRIED! No Law for his Ponishment in the District of

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- In my letter which appeared in THE SUN of Sept. 30, I quoted and commented on section 5,339 of the Revised Statutes, and showed that it conferred on the Courts of this District no authority to try and punish Guiteau for the murder of President Parfield, for the reason that his victim died in New Jersey. I said, further, that there was no other section or clause of the laws, whether contained in the revision or enacted since, that supplied the defect by giving jurisdiction to the courts in such cases: that the laws had received judicial construction, and that a murderer had actually escaped punishment because before the retrocession of Alexandria County to Virginia, the death-dealing blow was given

in that county, and the victim died in this

County of Washington.
I find in a Washington journal extracts from letter of Judge Agnew of Philadelphia, in which he throws out the opinion that jurisdiction is given to the District courts over cases like that of Guiteau by an act passed in 1867. The clause cited by him is taken from section 30 of "An act to amend existing laws relative to internal revenue, and for other purposes." The act provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of the numerous class of offences which arise under the Internal Revenue laws. These offences consist of attempts to defraud the revenue or to resist the enforcement of revenue laws. They are classed as mislemeanors, and nothing is said in the act about

the orime of murder. The tragment of the act said to be quoted by Judge Agnew is not a section nor, properly speaking, a clause, since it is not a paragraph, Taken with its context, or restoring it to its place as a part of section 30, it is as manifestly void of the sanguinary force attributed to it as a by-law of a corporation. So far from conferring jurisdiction in capital felonies of any kind, it is expressly limited to the class of offences styled "misdemeanors." The whole section is

as follows: As follows:

SECTION 30. If two or more persons conspire, either to commit any offence against the laws of the United States, or to detraud the United States in any manner whatever, and one or more of said parties to said conspiracy shall do any act to effect the object thereof, the parties to said conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be table to a penaity of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars and to limptisomment not exceeding two years. And when any offence shall be begon it one judicial district of the United States and completed in another, every such offence shall be termed to have been committed in either of said districts, and may be dealt with, inquired into, tried, determined, and punished in either of said districts, in the same manner as if it had been actually and wholly committed therein.

The intelligency reader will be amounted therein.

The intelligent reader will be amazed to learn that the last sentence of this section, beginning 'And when any offence," is the passage of the laws relied upon by Judge Agnew as conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of the District of Columbia to hang Guiteau! If it were detached from its context, as it may be in the Revised Statutes, for all that I know, it would bear no such construction. For the idea of hanging a man upon a strained construction of a garbled sentence in an act is revolting to the sentiments of a free people and to their sense of justice and humanity. Can any rational man believe that Congress meant to extend the jurisdiction of the courts in murder cases under the vague and comprehensive designation of "any of-The passage as quoted by Judge Agnew, if his letter is correctly printed, omits the word "And," as it appears in the statutes. The "And" cannot with any justice or propriety be dropped, since it connects the passage with what precedes in section 30 of the law, and limits its application to misdemeanors. If the revisers have presumed to detach the clause, omitting the initial word "And," and if they have inserted it somewhere else, they have not merely revised-they have attempted to make the laws. In other words, they have imposed upon the confiding credulity of Congress by palming a new code upon that body, instead of merely eliminating obsolete statutes. If such is the case, will any one undertake to say that the Revised Statutes is a valid body of laws? Can Congress enact laws, wholesale, without

But the fragmentary passage, even if truncated by the omission of "And," and made to stand alone on its own feet, cannot be construed into an extension of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in capital cases. At the worst it s no gallows in it.

having them read three times and passed three

Moreover, the wording shows that it has no application to cases of murder-or at least to a case like that of Guiteau. For it says, "When any offence shall be begun in one judicial district of the United States and completed in another, every such offence," &c. Now, this language was designed to fit cases of frauds on the revenue, as, for instance, when one or more men ship off unstamped tobacco or whiskey from one judicial district and seil it in another. In such a case the offence "is begun in one judicial district of the United States and completed in another." but this is not true of Guiteau's case. His crime was begun and finished here. Neither he nor any accomplice went to New Jersey to complete it. The fatal result of his crime was developed there. But it is a violent perversion of the meaning of words to say that the crime was completed there. In view of this condition of the United States laws, will it not be supreme folly to risk the trial of Guiteau in Washington? If he were convicted and hanged here, there would remain violent presumption on the minds of men that he was the victim of popular ciamor rather than of the law. Why, then, run the risk, when there is no doubt of his being amenable to the laws of New Jersey? Judge Agnew admits this, and I am not aware that anybody disputes the proposition. It may be hoped, then, that Guiteau will be indicted in New Jersey without further delay. It is true he cannot be said to be a fucitive from that State, and therefore he be a furtifive from that State, and therefore he cannot be demanded in the usual form of words by the Governor. But I imagine there can be no great difficulty in placing the criminal under the proper parasitetion. Even foreign nations, in the absence of extradition treaties, sometimes surrender criminals to each other; and certainly there ought to be equal comity between the Government of the United States and those of the States.

### An Army of Squirrels.

From the Nashville American. A special from Union City says squirrels are reasing the Mississippi River, 6 to mice south of Heman, in Individual numbers. They are caught by describely men in soils. They either and prescribely form being described as they get may be being the country and hundreds are seen crossing cover the Tennessee River, below Point Maron. They are not the interior of Ackanges.

## Farmer Dorsey.

At his sheep ranch Farmer Dorsey, looking rather queer and hersey. Meditating on the force he needed to defeat the law, ferhing off his wilted collar, from his pocket draw :

'Th s," he said, "will make 'em holler; this will find or pick a flaw. And we'll win our game of draw.

Now the bose is Chester Arthur, and I guess I know him. rarther;

He will drive our folks no farther, but will cut the legal Then we all will swim together, spits of wind and spite Hearts as light as any feather, with our pockets full of

And we'll top the heap, I hope." Came a cowboy with a message that had halted on its passage.

And a sait and serious presage made the farmer cold and time.

What!" he shouled as he read it; "Who such news as

this can credit! Yet'us Brady who has said it, and it surely must be

This is nothing less than treason: it is quite beyond all Sunt of the dog day season, when meaquities murder sleep.
The smough to drive to fury any statesman, I assure ye;

I must go and buy the jury, if I have to sail my sheep. Ah! how many eyes will weep!" Softly then the farmer muttered: "I know how my bread

scant and short?

That will give us jolir sperti"

And I guess I won't be fluttered while I've triends about Let them sharpen up the hatchet; there's another case to match it; Won't John Sherman have to catch it who se his hair is

BUNBEAMA

-The American system of transporting trunks between residences and railroad trains has b

-The geographical congress in Venice

passed a resolution in favor of the prompt execution of the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. -Thievish collectors of autographs have

cut over a hundred signatures out of the correspondence of Gen. Anthony Wayne in the State Normal School of Pennsylvania. -The weight of a cask of water pulled out the teeth of the "Man with the Iron Jaw," while he was performing at the Indiana State fair, and fell on his

breast crushing him to death -The divers who raised eighteen cans of nitro-glycerine from under forty-five feet of water and mix of mind, at Winnipeg, seriously said good-by to their families every time they went down.

-A weeping widower fell into his wife's grave during a funeral at Decatur, Ill., and as he climbed out his language was so shockingly profane that the -The theological faculty of Yale College has decided to use the revised version of the New Tests.

because it follows more exactly the Greek text as orig inally written, and is a more clear and correct transic -A remarkable clock has been set up in the municipal library of Rouen. It goes for fourteen months without rewinding, and shows the hour and the

ment voting it " better than any other English vermor

day of the month. It was originally constructed in 1782 but underwent some alterations in 1816. -The Rev. Dr. Boyd of St. Louis is ac cused of plagiarism from Edward Everett; but the Glob-Democrat says it is rather a "case of moroidly retenuve memory reacting upon unusual receptivity of mind, and

producing unconscious assimilation of ideas." -One of the ways in which the promulgation of the religious toleration edicts in Austria is to be commemorated by the Gustavus Adolphus Union of Vianna will be the expenditure of \$20,000 in establishing i home for disabled evangelical preachers and teachers and their widows and children.

-The destruction of the houses between the south end of Chancery lane and Bell Yard, Temple Bar, Loudon, will remove a part of the famous Cock Tavern and Izask Waiton's house, or the building which it not the author's tenement itself, occupies the site of the house of the Complete Angler. -The British Board of Customs is en-

deavoring to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle into England. A fright has been caused by the rumor that Irishmen in the West were gathering potate bestles and securing them in small boxes for transports tion to England, where they were to be turned loose to prey upon English crops.

—A pair of steers sank in the muck of a Connecticut swamp, and a yoke of exen were set to pull them out by a chain around their horns. One wasdrawn & a firm looting, but the horns of the other were pulled from his head. The agent of an anti-cruelty society is

prosecution the man who made the attempt to save the seers, on the ground that the humane action would have been to shoot them. -Over \$20,000,000 is now lying in the United States Treasury waiting for the holders of past due and called bonds to ask for it. Of this amount about \$10,033,035 is for matured bonds, on which interest ceased at various dates from before Jan. 1, 1837, to July 1, 1881. The other \$10,000,000 is for called bonds on which interest will cease Oct. 21, but which, with interest to

Oct. 21, will be paid now on presentat -The Duke of Edinburgh is said by correspondent of the Philadelphia Times to be regarded in England as a thoroughly disagreeable, lil-mannered prig who, with avariciousness, combines a dogged dis-regard for the feelings of others. On the naval station in the Mediterranean he made life a purgatory for the officers, and was floally relieved at his own request, be cause it became certain that some tar would take the

first convenient opportunity to play him an evil trick.

One Sunday, during the meeting of the Geographical Congress at Venuce, a boat race took place on the Grand Canal. The whole city turned out to wit ness it in gontoins. Twelve gilled barges, richly carved and draned, attracted general attention. The gendoliers were dressed in fancy costumes. Those of one barge had a bear at the stern, a seal at the prow, and were dressed as Esquimaux. Sine skiff gondolas competed for a prize. The King and Queen looked on from the Palazz

-One of the most curious historical objects exhibited at the Venetian Geographical Congress is the lines cap, or ducal veil, which Lewis Manin wore on May 12, 1707, the last day of his dogate and of the Republic of Venice. This cap used to be worn, by old privi-lese, under the ducal cap. On that fatal day Lewis Manin took off the cap and gave it to his Chamberlain, Bernard Trevision, saying, "Take this; I shall require it no more." The object is now in possession of Coun-Alexander Albrizzi.

-The masterpieces of current French art which have long adorned the wails of the Luxembourg are to have briefer tenure of their places. It has been determined that the decennial shifting of pictures, which has until now affected the second-rate examples only, and thus made room for new ones, shall be extended to the Louvre, and less remarkable ones are relegated to

the provincial galleries, the whole space will be available for fresher examples. -When distributing lately at Birnam the prizes of the Highland games. Lasty John Manners said that she believed the Scottish peasantry owed their great muscular power to oatmeal and milk, and she wished John has excellent authority for her belief. Twenty vears ago a most careful Parliamentary report declared that the deciension in the physique of the Northumbri ans was coeval with their abandonment of oatmeal and

-The cedars of Lebanon have suffered from vandal visitors. The Governor-General has therefore built a wall around the cedar grove of Bechere, and, although the cedars will be accessible to travellers wishing to visit them, the erection of tents and estab lishment of encampments will not be permitted within this enclosure, except in such places as may be pointed of the trees, and all cooking operations must be carried on outside the enclosure. Three of the largest cedars were recently burned through the careles-ness of se vants attached to the suites of travellers. It is profile

-A chief of the Piute tribe of Indians, who roam over Nevada, was asked what he thought of the comets. The chief wrapped his robe closely around his body, stood erect, and, pointing upward, declared that the sun is the chief of the beavens, the moon is the sun's squaw, and the stars are his children. The great suit must cat and therefore, whenever he feels nungry he catches one of his children and swalloweit. The post moun is very fund of her children, vet is doomed every month to see one of them devoured by their unnatural father. She thin core into mourning, so deep that she even paints for face black. Fortunately, however, the point gradually wears off, and she shines forth as brigh as ever until her heat loss.

-An English company places opportuni ties for making the tour of the world in an easy and ele-gant style at the disposal of any one who has \$2,500 and as months to space. A steamer his oven turned into a pleasure such ther fitty people. Starting all at the mid die of October, and traing the Mediterranean conte by Surz Canal, India, China, J. can, San Francisco, the Falkland Islands, an | Montevillee, the vevagers by the beginning of July will have immirated to can at many of the most interesting spots on the planet within a reason able time, and in a parasant manner, if they can avoid quartelling, a contingency which is guarded against by appropriate the captain to land any combative months of the society at any port and descatch him to London.

-Prosecutions for "insulting the majesty " of honge on Wilson have been so frequent in her many as to have given use to great almost. It has been and so easy to accuse an enviry of having in prival conversation used some disrespectful phrase concerning the Emperor. that such charges have rejeatedly hers made without any togodition whatever, and in a constitution of fingrant cases the perjury of the companions without has been proved successfy that they have been combined of this the courts, and scattered to implement of preciment. One of the intest cases of this at 4 54 been that of an actions of Prospheror, named Torolch Schneider, who access the officer in the arms of the cety insulting. Its stigation showed, it access that the momentum was uniture, and that inserted was When this was established a guard was sent to arrest the man, but he forestalled it by binwing out me braids

-An international exposition in the field of public bygane and life energy is arranged to take place a Berlin next year, to continue from June 14-104 1. It will cover exhibits relating to sat. a diale streets. water supplies and illustration food apoptics in \$155 cities, public masking and laundry establishments for plants, school hubbings does for a tenements for plants. a similar of aracher, turn to memory to the to the place for smaller on, but under a track by sails attached to be the attached to the turn of turn of the turn of tur circ and survey. The associations of the series we any character including the company and apparent extincinating flavores to a ming in the Little prefertion against included, there explores and environmental diseasers machine, unit, and she gine accidents; telephorary expedients in the respecta-tion and restoration of persons injured by drawning of

other disaster and of the sick and wounted in war, and

amoutaires bissiste barracks and hespital alti-